DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 065 HE 028 252

TITLE	Keeping College Costs Affordable: Review of Trends in Tuition and Fees.
INSTITUTION	Illinois State Board of Higher Education, Springfield.
PUB DATE	2 May 95
NOTE	49p.
PUB TYPE	Viewpoints (Opinion/Position Papers, Essays, etc.) (120)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Access to Education; Community Colleges; *Educational Policy; *Educational Trends; Governing Boards; Higher Education; National Norms; *Paying for College; Private Colleges; State Norms; *State Programs; State Universities; *Student Costs; Student Financial Aid; Trend Analysis; *Tuition
IDENTIFIERS	*Illinois

ABSTRACT

This report examines recent national and Illinois trends in college tuition and fees, instructional costs and state support, indicators of economic conditions and families' ability to pay for colleges, and student financial aid. It also includes general affordability goals for Illinois higher education and recommendations on keeping college costs affordable. The report demonstrates that, between 1985 and 1995, tuition and fees charged to students attending public universities, community colleges, and private institutions increased at rates greater than inflation. Substantial increases in state and federal student financial aid programs were not sufficient to offset these increases for financially needy students. The report recommends that governing boards must consider multiple factors when implementing tuition and fee increases, such as cost to students, students' ability to pay, and the availability of financial assistance to offset costs for certain students. Two appendixes contain the Illinois Board of Higher Education's goals and policies on student affordability and a series of tables on college tuition and affordability trends. (MDM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 382 065

Item #6
May 2, 1995

STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

KEEPING COLLEGE COSTS AFFORDABLE: REVIEW OF TRENDS IN TUITION AND FEES

HE028 252

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Illinois Board of Higher Education

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Item #6
May 2, 1995

STATE OF ILLINOIS
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

KEEPING COLLEGE COSTS AFFORDABLE: REVIEW OF TRENDS IN TUITION AND FEES

In November 1994, the Board of Higher Education adopted the report of the Committee to Study Affordability which includes general affordability goals for Illinois higher education and recommendations on improving academic preparation and progress, assisting needy students, and keeping college costs affordable. Among the recommendations on keeping costs affordable is the directive that the Board of Higher Education annually prepare a report on college affordability to serve as the basis for governing board decisions on tuition and fees.

This report presents information to assist governing boards with their tuition and fee determinations for fiscal year 1997. The report includes data on trends in tuition and fees; national trends in tuition and fee charges; trends in institutional instructional costs and state support; changes in indicators of the state's economic condition and families' ability to pay for college; trends in student financial aid; and other information related to tuition and fee decisions.

Current Statutes and Policies

Tuition is the basic charge students are assessed for a portion of the cost of their instruction at a college or university. Tuition rates vary by student level, residency status, institution, and academic program. In addition to tuition, students attending colleges and universities incur other costs, such as student fees, living expenses, books, and supplies. Fees are generally charged to support noninstructional, student-oriented programs, activities, and facilities. For example, fees support intercollegiate athletics programs, the construction and maintenance of student unions, student recreational centers, and health insurance. In some instances, fees are charged that relate to unique instructional requirements, such as flight fees for aviation students or laboratory fees.

The authority to establish tuition and fee rates for public universities resides with public university governing boards. Tuition revenues collected from students attending public universities are deposited with the state treasury and expenditures are subject to approval by the General Assembly and the governor through the annual appropriations process. There is no statutory restriction on the amount of tuition that may be charged to students attending public universities. The State Finance Act and Legislative Audit Commission guidelines for universities allow revenue from fees imposed for student health insurance, bond revenue facilities, and other auxiliary enterprises such as parking lots and student centers to be held locally by each institution. All other charges, such as fines, laboratory fees, and graduation fees, are deposited with tuition revenue in the state treasury.

Tuition and fee rates for community colleges are established by locally elected boards of trustees. Tuition and fee revenues collected from students attending community colleges are held locally and the allocation of such revenue is determined locally as well. State statute limits community college tuition rates to one-third of the previous year's per capita cost.[1]

---

[1] The per capita cost calculation includes all non-capital expenditures, including interest and depreciation on capital outlay expenditures paid from sources other than state and federal funds.

Printed on Recycled Paper

Tuition and fee rates for private colleges and universities are determined by their boards of trustees. Because these institutions are operated privately, their tuition and fee revenues are held and controlled locally.

State statutes direct the Board of Higher Education to consider rates of tuition and fees at state colleges and universities in formulating its annual budget recommendations for the governor and General Assembly. This includes determining the income derived from tuition and fees that will be available to meet resource requirements of public universities and community colleges. Tuition and fee rates also are considered in determining the Board's budget recommendations for the Monetary Award Program, which provides financial aid to offset tuition and fee costs for Illinois residents.

Through master plan and policy development activities, the Board of Higher Education considers tuition and fees and their effect on the affordability of higher education. The Board's goals on keeping costs affordable are based on the premise that tuition decisions made by colleges and universities should foster participation in and reduce barriers to higher education, assist students and families in planning and saving to meet higher education costs, and ensure that decisions about tuition and fee levels are included in planning and budget development at the campus, system, and state levels. The Board adopted several policies to accomplish these goals. (The complete set of Board goals and policies on affordability are presented in Appendix A.)

Included among the Board policies on keeping the cost of higher education affordable is the recommendation that governing boards of public institutions should include tuition rate changes and the resulting revenue changes in their annual state budget requests to the Board of Higher Education. Consistent with this policy, in the fall of 1994, all four public university governing boards made decisions relating to tuition charges for the 1995-96 academic year. These early determinations of tuition rates allowed not only for their inclusion in the development of the fiscal year 1996 budget recommendations, but also provided students and their families more time to plan for paying the additional tuition costs. The policy also indicates that fee increases should be reported with the budget request in order that they too may be considered in developing recommendations for student financial aid programs. This policy goal was not accomplished in the current year, as public university governing boards deferred fee actions to the spring of 1995. Board policies encourage college and university governing boards to develop four-year plans for both tuition and mandatory fees.

The Board of Higher Education and college and university governing boards must consider multiple and complex factors in making decisions on tuition. These factors include recent trends in costs to students, families' ability to pay, and the availability of financial aid to offset costs for needy students. As tuition is a major revenue source for each institution, consideration must also be given to other sources of revenues available to meet institutional operating costs and ways to control increases in resource requirements. In setting tuition rates, governing boards must find a balance between keeping college affordable for students and their families and generating the revenues necessary to pay for a portion of the cost of providing quality instruction.

Tuition and Fee Trends

In its national survey of tuition released in the fall of 1994, the College Board reported that the rate of increase in tuition slowed nationally at most institutions for the 1994-95 academic year, but tuition and fees continued to increase at rates greater than inflation. The average annual tuition and fee increases adopted by public two-year and public four-year institutions for the 1994-95 academic year were 4.0 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. Increases in tuition and fees for students attending private two-year institutions averaged 5.0 percent, while increases in tuition and fees for students attending private four-year institutions were 6.0 percent. Increases for all institutions in 1994-95 exceeded the rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. National increases in undergraduate tuition and fees from 1989-90 through 1994-95 are shown by type of institution on Table 1.

Table 1

NATIONAL INCREASES IN TUITION AND FEES
1989-90 to 1994-95

	Public Institutions		Private Institutions	
	2-Year	4-Year	2-Year	4-Year
1989-90	5%	7%	7%	9%
1990-91	5	7	8	8
1991-92	13	12	6	7
1992-93	10	10	6	7
1993-94	10	8	7	6
1994-95	4	6	5	6

Note: The figures are weighted by enrollment to reflect the average increases incurred by an undergraduate student enrolled at each type of institution.

Source: *Chronicle of Higher Education*

The average annual tuition increase rate for both two-year and four-year public institutions for the 1994-95 academic year was significantly less than increases imposed in 1991-92. While the rate of increase in tuition for private four-year institutions has remained relatively constant over the past five years, the rate of increase for public institutions has fluctuated. Tuition increases at public two-year institutions in 1994-95 were nine percentage points less than in 1991-92, and tuition increases at public four-year institutions have declined by two percentage points annually since 1991-92.

As growth in tuition and fees nationally exceeded the rate of inflation, so have increases in average tuition and fees for Illinois colleges and universities. Table 2 presents a comparison of weighted average tuition and fees by sector with various economic indicators for fiscal year 1985 and fiscal years 1990 through 1995. Growth in tuition and fees in all sectors exceeded increases in inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index and the Higher Education Price Index, for fiscal year 1995. Between fiscal years 1985 and 1995, average weighted tuition and fees at public universities and private institutions more than doubled and the average weighted tuition and fees at community colleges increased by 72.1 percent. In comparison, increases in the Higher Education Price Index and the Consumer Price Index were 52.7 percent and 42.4 percent, respectively.

Growth in tuition and fees at Illinois colleges and universities also has outpaced growth in per capita disposable income as shown in Figure A. Between fiscal year 1985 and 1995, tuition and fees in all sectors exceeded the growth of 62.7 percent in Illinois per capita disposable income. The change in tuition and fees between fiscal years 1990 and 1995 followed a similar pattern with increases in tuition and fees in all sectors surpassing the increase in per capita disposable income. Annual changes in tuition and fees in all sectors have exceeded growth in per capita disposable income since fiscal year 1991.

Table 2

TUITION AND FEES AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Fiscal Year	Average Weighted Tuition and Fees (Resident Undergraduates)						Economic Indicators Percent Change			
	Public Universities		Community Colleges		Private Institutions					
	Tuition & Fees	Percent Change	Tuition & Fees	Percent Change	Tuition & Fees	Percent Change	Higher Education Price Index	Consumer Price Index	Illinois Per Capita Disposable Income	General Funds Appropriations for Higher Education
1985	$ 1,503	—	$ 732	—	$ 5,748	—	—	—	—	—
1990	2,330	55.0 %	925	26.4 %	8,362	45.5 %	27.3 %	20.1 %	33.3 %	45.0 %
1991	2,410	3.4	954	3.1	9,110	8.9	5.3	5.4	4.9	1.8
1992	2,538	5.3	1,038	8.8	9,799	7.6	3.2	3.2	4.5	−0.8
1993	2,901	14.3	1,108	6.7	10,499	7.1	3.4	3.1	6.3	−3.0
1994	3,134	8.0	1,201	8.4	11,140	6.1	3.2	2.6	4.6	3.3
1995	3,356 *	7.1	1,260 *	4.9	11,723 *	5.2	3.3 *	3.0 *	4.9 *	6.1
Percent Change										
1985 – 95		123.3 %		72.1 %		103.9 %	52.7 %	42.4 %	62.7 %	55.8 %
1990 – 95		44.0		36.2		40.2	19.8	18.6	22.0	7.5

*Forecast

Sources: Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC) Data Books and staff estimates
Research Associates of Washington
Data Resources, Incorporated

Figure A
ILLINOIS TRENDS IN TUITION AND FEES
DISPOSABLE INCOME 1985-95

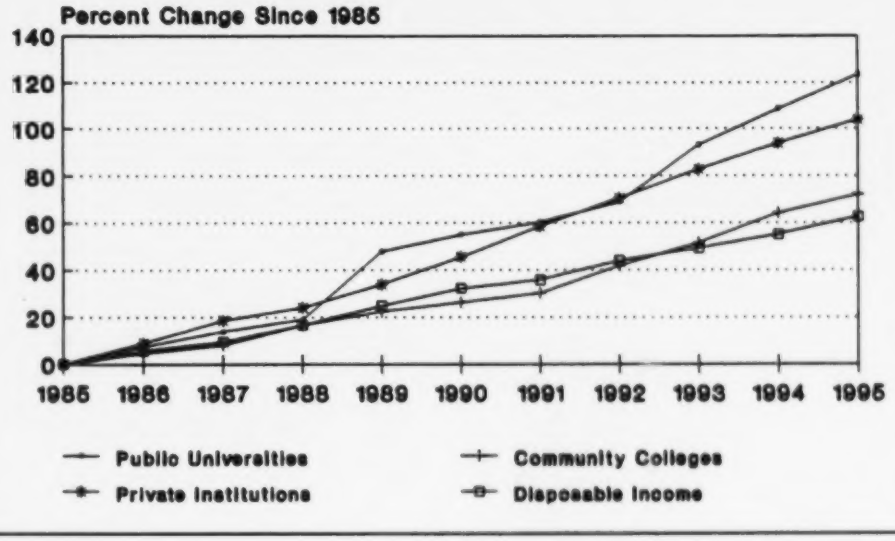

Table 3 shows a comparison of the average annual weighted undergraduate tuition and fees for Illinois institutions with the national average. The national averages shown on Table 3 are based on tuition and fee information submitted to the College Board by 2,176 institutions from across the country. Fiscal year 1995 average tuition and fees at Illinois public universities and private institutions exceed the national average, while tuition and fees at Illinois community colleges are approximately 3.0 percent below the national average.

Table 3

ILLINOIS AND NATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES
FISCAL YEAR 1995

	Public Institutions		Private Institutions	
	2-Year	4-Year	2-Year	4-Year
Illinois Institutions *	$1,206	$3,356	$7,645	$11,723
National Averages	1,298	2,686	6,511	11,709
Dollar Difference	(38)	670	1,134	14
Percent Difference	(2.9)%	24.9%	17.4%	0.1%

* Based on fiscal year 1994 enrollments.

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission,
Chronicle of Higher Education.

Public Universities

Tuition. Public university governing boards have the statutory authority for determining the rates of tuition to be charged students attending their respective institutions. Table 4 presents annual undergraduate tuition for Illinois residents at public universities for fiscal years 1985, 1990, 1992, and 1994 through 1996. Tuition rates in fiscal year 1995 range from $1,778 for students attending Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville to $3,400 for students enrolled in engineering, chemistry, and life sciences programs at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Increases in tuition rates from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1995 exceeded increases in inflation, as measured by both the Higher Education Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. Tuition increases between fiscal years 1985 and 1995 ranged from 79.0 percent for students enrolled in upper division coursework at the University of Illinois at Chicago to 161.0 percent at Illinois State University and Northern Illinois University. Significant increases at Board of Regents institutions and at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale between fiscal years 1992 and 1994 reflect changes to the manner in which these institutions assess tuition. These institutions changed their tuition assessments from a base amount for full-time students, to charging students on a credit hour basis for those hours above a set full-time calculation.

A general rate increase of 3.5 percent has been approved for each public university for fiscal year 1996. These rates were approved by governing boards in the fall of 1994 and correspond to projected increases in inflation. Increases approved for lower division students at the University of Illinois exceed the general rate increase of 3.5 percent and reflect the final phase of the University's plan to discontinue differential tuition rates for lower and upper division undergraduates.

As tuition has increased over time, the proportion of the instructional cost that is paid by tuition has increased as well. As shown in Table 5, average undergraduate public university tuition represented 31.3 percent of undergraduate instructional costs in fiscal year 1985, compared with an estimated 46.8 percent for fiscal year 1995. Instructional costs are estimated to increase at approximately the same rate as tuition between fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

Table 5

UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS
AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

	FY1985	FY1994	FY1995
Average Undergraduate Instructional Cost	$3,538	$4,935	$5,217 *
Average Annual Resident Tuition	1,109	2,308	2,439
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Cost	31.3%	46.8%	46.8%

* Estimate.

Source: Board of Higher Education records and Discipline Cost Study

Appendix B provides information on tuition and fee trends for individual systems and institutions. Table B-1 in the Appendix shows tuition as a percent of undergraduate instructional costs by university system for selected years from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1996. Tuition as a percent of instructional cost varies by system; estimates for fiscal year 1995 range from 35.7 percent at Board of Governors institutions to 57.1 percent at the University of Illinois.

Table 4

ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION
AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
FY1985 – FY1996

	FY1985	FY1990	FY1992	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	Percent Change FY1985 – FY1995	Percent Change FY1995 – FY1996
Board of Governors Universities (Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University)								
Lower Division	$ 966	$ 1,572	$ 1,656	$ 1,848	$ 1,902	$ 1,968	96.9 %	3.5 %
Upper Division	1,014	1,596	1,680	1,848	1,902	1,968	87.6	3.5
Board of Regents Universities								
Illinois State University	996	1,714	1,800	2,475	2,600	2,691	161.0	3.5
Northern Illinois Unverisity	996	1,714	1,800	2,475	2,600	2,691	161.0	3.5
Sangamon State University	960	1,560	1,644	2,261	2,373	2,457	147.2	3.5
Southern Illinois Unversity								
Carbondale	954	1,560	1,638	2,250	2,318	2,400	143.0	3.5
Edwardsville	939	1,461	1,534	1,726	1,778	1,842	89.4	3.6
University of Illinois								
Chicago								
Lower Division	1,248	1,935	2,032	2,262	2,520	2,756	101.9	9.4
Upper Division	1,486	2,181	2,290	2,520	2,660	2,756	79.0	3.6
Engineering Surcharge (All Levels)				400	400	400	—	-0-
Urbana\Champaign								
Lower Division	1,248	2,130	2,236	2,486	2,760	3,000	121.2	8.7
Fine Arts Surcharge				100	200	200	—	-0-
Upper Division	1,486	2,376	2,496	2,746	2,900	3,000	95.2	3.4
Fine Arts Surcharge				200	400	400	—	-0-
Engineering Surcharge (All Levels)				500	500	500	—	-0-
Chemistry-Life Sciences Surcharge (All Levels)				250	500	500	—	-0-

Source: IBHE and System Office Records

Table 6 presents state appropriations for public universities, excluding retirement, for fiscal years 1985, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1995. State general funds appropriations for public universities operations and grants totaled $748.4 million in fiscal year 1985. Fiscal year 1995 state general funds appropriations for public universities total $1,080.1 million, an increase of $331.7 million or 44.3 percent, over fiscal year 1985 appropriations. In contrast, from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1995, state appropriations from Universities Income Funds increased from $204.0 million to $403.9 million, an increase of $199.8 million or 97.9 percent. During the same time period, from fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1995, the Consumer Price Index increased 42.4 percent and the Higher Education Price Index increased by 52.7 percent.

Fiscal year 1995 appropriations for public universities reflect an increase of $50.0 million, or 4.9 percent, in state general funds over fiscal year 1994 appropriations and an increase of $13.8 million, or 3.5 percent, in Universities Income Funds appropriations over fiscal year 1994. With increases in fiscal year 1995 state general funds and institutional reinvestments identified through the Priorities, Quality, and Productivity initiative, institutions kept increases in tuition modest for fiscal year 1995.

Fees. Mandatory fees differ widely by institution and generally are higher at residential campuses. Figure B shows fiscal year 1995 undergraduate student fees and highlights the differences among the public university campuses on the types of activities supported by fees and the corresponding student cost of supporting these activities. Annual mandatory fees in fiscal year 1995 ranged from $130 for students attending Governors State University to $1,114 for students attending the University of Illinois at Chicago.

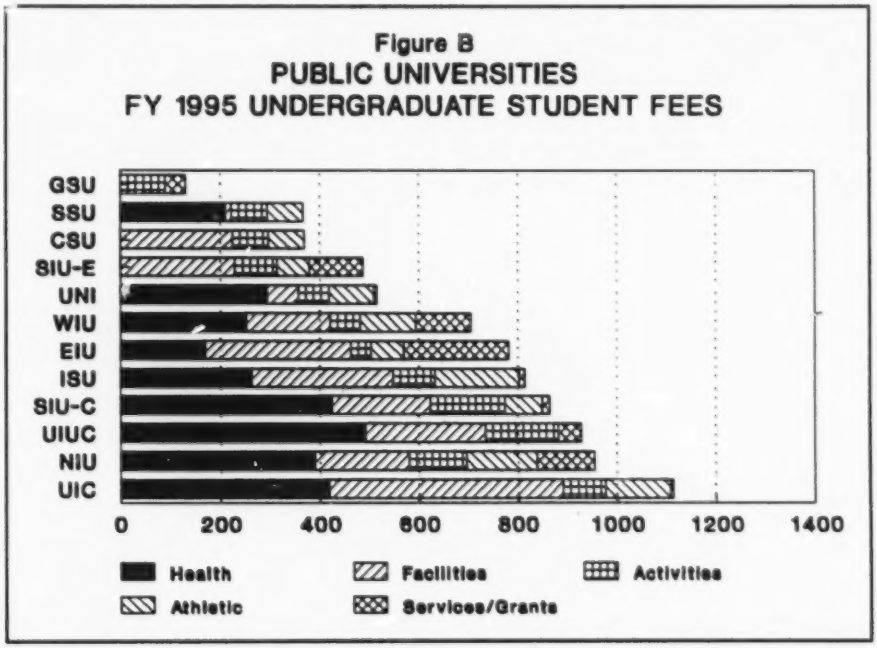

Table 7 shows annual mandatory fees for undergraduate students attending Illinois public universities for fiscal years 1985, 1990, 1992, and 1994 through 1996. Between fiscal years 1985 and 1995, mandatory fees more than doubled at seven institutions. Increases in mandatory fees at all institutions between fiscal years 1985 and 1995 exceeded the growth in inflation as measured by the Higher Education Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. In fiscal year 1995, mandatory fees represent over one-quarter of the total tuition and fee costs at Eastern Illinois University, Western Illinois University, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and both campuses of the University of Illinois.

Table 6

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1985 TO 1995

(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Funds	Universities Income Fund	Other State	Total
1985	$ 748,410.2	$ 204,033.9	$ 8,825.4	$ 961,269.5
1990	1,030,100.2	307,335.8	12,472.0	1,349,908.0
1992	1,043,474.8	329,051.4	13,938.9	1,386,465.1
1994	1,030,102.5	390,083.1	16,594.6	1,436,780.2
1995	1,080,135.3	403,866.3	16,688.8	1,500,690.4
Dollar Change				
1985 – 1995	331,725.1	199,832.4	7,863.4	539,420.9
1990 – 1995	50,035.1	96,530.5	4,216.8	150,782.4
1994 – 1995	50,032.8	13,783.2	94.2	63,910.2
Percent Change				
1985 – 1995	44.3 %	97.9 %	89.1 %	56.1 %
1990 – 1995	4.9	31.4	33.8	11.2
1994 – 1995	4.9	3.5	0.6	4.4

Note: Amounts shown above exclude appropriations for retirement.

Source: BHE files.

Table 7

MANDATORY FEES FOR UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT STUDENTS
AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
FY1985 – FY1996

	FY1985	FY1990	FY1992	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996*	Percent Change FY1985 – FY1995	Percent Change FY1995 – FY1996
Board of Governors Universities								
Chicago State University	$ 124	$ 200	$ 200	$ 350	$ 368	$ 368	196.8 %	-0-
Eastern Illinois University	368	528	678	752	782	809	112.5	3.5 %
Governors State University	40	50	130	130	130	130	225.0	-0-
Northeastern Illinois University	191	325	424	493	515	515	169.6	-0-
Western Illinois University	362	477	573	700	705	734	94.8	4.1
Board of Regents Universities								
Illinois State University	363	533	630	778	815	853	124.5	4.7
Northern Illinois Unverisity	422	670	848	868	955	1,055	126.3	10.5
Sangamon State University	210	258	278	278	372	376	77.1	1.1
Southern Illinois Unversity								
Carbondale	476	607	750	802	864	938	81.5	8.6
Edwardsville	307	341	432	472	487	519	58.6	6.6
University of Illinois								
Chicago	507	802	923	1,054	1,114	1,224	119.7	9.9
Urbana\Champaign	488	676	839	920	928	966	90.2	4.1

* Rates shown for the Board of Governors Universities, the Board of Regents, and the University of Illinois have been adopted. Rates shown for Southern Illinois University are proposed for consideration by Board of Trustees in May 1995.

Source: ISAC, IBHE and System Office Records

Table 7 also shows student fees adopted for fiscal year 1996 by the Board of Governors, the Board of Regents, and the University of Illinois and student fees proposed for consideration by the Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees. Mandatory fees for students at Chicago State University, Governors State University, and Northeastern Illinois University in fiscal year 1996 will remain the same as those assessed in fiscal year 1995. Increases in mandatory fees that have been approved for the remaining institutions range from 1.1 percent at Sangamon State University to 10.5 percent for Northern Illinois University. The fees include increases of 11.6 percent and 25.1 percent in athletics fees at Illinois State University and Northern Illinois University, respectively. Fee rates shown for Illinois State University do not reflect fees to support facilities improvements under consideration by the Board of Regents.

Fees proposed for Southern Illinois University at Carbondale reflect an increase of $74, or 8.6 percent, over fiscal year 1995. The proposed fees include a new assessment of $50 to support student transportation services and an increase of 21.1 percent in the athletics fee. Fees proposed for Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville represent an increase of 6.6 percent over fiscal year 1995. Consistent with Board of Higher Education policy, Southern Illinois University has initiated a procedure whereby multiple year fee rates are being considered by the Board of Trustees.

Table 8 presents a breakout of mandatory fees by institution and by type for fiscal years 1990 through 1996. This table further highlights the differences in the types of fees assessed by the public universities and shows the increases by category over the six year period. As in Figure B, fees have been grouped into the following major categories: activities, athletics, health, facilities, and student services and grants.

Activity fees are assessed by all institutions and support a variety of campus events, including student recreational activities. Activity fees in fiscal year 1995 ranged from $41.30 at Eastern Illinois University to $151.50 at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Mandatory fees for intercollegiate athletics are assessed by ten public universities. In fiscal year 1995, fees for intercollegiate athletics ranged from $65.10 at Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville to $170.16 at Illinois State University. Moderate athletics fee increases were implemented at Chicago State University and Southern Illinois University between fiscal years 1990 and 1995. Increases in athletics fees were substantial between fiscal years 1990 and 1995 at Northeastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, and Northern Illinois University. Increases exceeding ten percent have been implemented for fiscal year 1996 at Illinois State University and Northern Illinois University and are proposed for Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Health fees cover costs related to student insurance and costs related to the operation of student health services. Health fees in fiscal year 1995 range from $169.60 at Eastern Illinois University to $492.00 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, representing 21.6 percent and 53.0 percent, respectively, of the annual mandatory fees assessed by these two institutions. Between fiscal years 1990 and 1995, health fees more than doubled at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and grew by more than 50 percent at seven of the other institutions charging health fees.

Facilities fees support the construction, operation, and maintenance of self-supporting, auxiliary enterprise buildings such as student unions, athletic, and recreational facilities. The substantial increase between fiscal years 1990 and 1995 for facilities fees at Chicago State University relate mainly to the fee imposed beginning in fiscal year 1993 to support costs related to construction of a new student center. Fees for facilities represent over 25 percent of total mandatory fees in fiscal year 1995 at Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, and both campuses of the University of Illinois.

Table 8

UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY STUDENT FEES BY CATEGORY AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES FISCAL YEARS 1990 – 1996

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	Percent Change FY1990 – FY1995	Percent Change FY1995 – FY1996
Chicago State University	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 350.00	$ 350.00	$ 368.00	$ 368.00	84.0 %	-0-
Activity	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	72.00	72.00	5.9	-0-
Athletic	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	72.00	72.00	5.9	-0-
Facilities	64.00	64.00	64.00	214.00	214.00	224.00	224.00	250.0	-0-
Eastern Illinois University	528.20	542.20	677.70	684.90	751.90	782.40	809.10	48.1	3.4 %
Activity	41.30	41.30	41.30	41.30	41.30	41.30	42.30	-0-	2.4
Athletic	65.10	65.10	65.10	65.10	65.10	65.10	65.10	-0-	-0-
Health	108.40	111.60	123.60	123.60	163.60	169.60	169.60	56.5	-0-
Grants	52.20	54.30	56.80	59.00	61.00	63.50	67.20	21.6	5.8
Student Services	120.00	124.00	124.00	118.00	138.00	150.00	150.00	25.0	-0-
Facilities[1]	141.20	145.90	266.90	277.90	282.90	292.90	314.90	107.4	7.5
Governors State University	50.00	50.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	160.0	-0-
Activity	50.00	50.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	80.0	-0-
Student Services	—	—	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	—	-0-
Northeastern Illinois University	325.20	394.50	423.50	444.50	492.50	514.50	514.50	58.2	-0-
Activity	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	3.3	-0-
Athletic	32.00	32.00	48.00	64.00	78.00	90.00	90.00	181.3	-0-
Health	191.20	260.50	273.50	278.50	292.50	294.50	294.50	54.0	-0-
Student Services	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.00	6.00	—	-0-
Facilities	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	56.00	62.00	62.00	47.6	-0-
Western Illinois University	476.50	537.00	573.00	606.00	700.00	705.00	734.00	48.0	4.1
Activity	53.50	54.00	56.00	56.00	58.00	60.00	61.00	12.1	1.7
Athletic	89.00	98.00	101.00	103.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	27.0	-0-
Health	155.00	203.00	222.00	248.00	258.00	252.00	258.68	62.6	2.7
Grants	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	26.52	44.4	2.0
Student Services	13.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	553.8	-0-
Facilities	148.00	148.00	158.00	160.00	160.00	169.00	189.80	14.2	12.3
Illinois State University	533.00	590.20	630.00	693.00	778.00	815.00	853.40	52.9	4.7
Activity	51.12	55.18	57.36	65.76	79.92	84.96	91.68	66.2	7.9
Athletic	90.24	97.22	111.60	133.44	151.44	170.16	189.84	88.6	11.6
Health	170.36	212.44	220.32	233.88	259.12	263.24	265.64	54.5	0.9
Grants	12.48	8.88	12.48	12.48	12.48	12.48	12.48	-0-	-0-
Facilities	208.80	216.48	228.24	247.44	275.04	284.16	293.76	36.1	3.4

Table 8 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY STUDENT FEES BY CATEGORY
AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1990 – 1996

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	Percent Change FY1990 – FY1995	Percent Change FY1995 – FY1996
Northern Illinois University	$ 670.36	$ 841.38	$ 848.36	$ 846.90	$ 867.98	$ 954.82	$ 1,055.02	42.4 %	10.5 %
Activity	90.72	85.92	94.08	98.40	105.12	115.92	123.12	27.8	6.2
Athletic	95.52	99.36	107.52	107.52	107.52	143.52	179.52	50.3	25.1
Health	240.60	380.78	354.88	347.66	358.22	389.50	416.50	61.9	6.9
Grants	10.56	10.56	12.72	12.72	12.72	15.72	15.72	48.9	-0-
Student Services	64.24	74.44	88.84	90.28	94.08	99.84	113.52	55.4	13.7
Facilities	168.72	190.32	190.32	190.32	190.32	190.32	206.64	12.8	8.6
Sangamon State University	258.00	258.00	278.00	278.00	278.00	366.00	376.00	41.9	2.7
Activity	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	-0-	-0-
Athletic	—	—	—	—	—	72.00	72.00	—	-0-
Health	174.00	174.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	210.00	220.00	20.7	4.8
Facilities	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	-0-	-0-
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	606.60	732.30	750.30	756.30	802.30	864.30	937.80 [2]	42.5	8.5
Activity	125.10	143.50	139.50	139.50	145.50	151.50	151.50	21.1	-0-
Athletic	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	92.00	-0-	21.1
Health	198.00	304.00	322.00	328.00	368.00	424.00	430.00	114.1	1.4
Grants	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	6.00	-0-	33.3
Student Services	4.70	6.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	60.00	112.8	500.0
Facilities	198.30	198.30	198.30	198.30	198.30	198.30	198.30	-0-	-0-
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	341.10	360.75	431.70	431.70	472.20	487.30	519.30 [2]	42.9	6.6
Activity	62.55	82.20	84.15	84.15	84.15	84.20	92.20	34.6	9.5
Athletic	61.05	61.05	61.05	61.05	61.05	65.10	70.10	6.6	7.7
Grants	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	-0-	-0-
Student Services	69.00	69.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	104.00	115.00	50.7	10.6
Facilities	144.00	144.00	189.00	189.00	229.50	229.50	237.50	59.4	-0-
University of Illinois at Chicago	802.00	820.59	923.00	986.00	1,053.87	1,114.00	1,224.00	38.9	9.9
Activity	76.66	78.47	83.00	81.12	43.42	86.30	96.72	12.6	12.1
Athletic	91.91	99.69	116.20	125.06	131.30	130.50	146.26	42.0	12.1
Health	264.00	252.00	304.00	336.00	378.00	418.00	480.00	58.3	14.8
Grants	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-0-	-0-
Student Services	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities	362.43	383.43	413.80	437.82	495.15	473.20	495.02	30.6	4.6

Table 8 (Continued)

UNDERGRADUATE MANDATORY STUDENT FEES BY CATEGORY
AT PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1990 - 1996

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995	FY1996	Percent Change FY1990 - FY1995	Percent Change FY1995 - FY1996
University of Illinois									
at Urbana-Champaign	$ 676.00	$ 737.00	$ 838.00	$ 862.00	$ 910.00	$ 928.00	$ 966.00	37.3 %	4.1 %
Activity	140.96	138.50	147.14	153.94	150.84	147.50	155.42	4.6	5.4
Health	298.00	344.00	436.00	446.00	476.00	492.00	500.00	65.1	1.6
Grants	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	-0-	-0-
Student Services	30.00	39.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	26.7	-0-
Facilities	199.04	207.50	208.86	216.06	237.16	242.50	264.58	21.8	9.1

[1] Includes fee support for recreational center.
[2] Rates proposed for Board of Trustees consideration.

Source: IBHE Files

Fees for student services support a variety of activities such as textbook rental, counseling and career services, publications, and campus transportation services. Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville have the highest fees for student services, reflecting textbook rental services operated by both of these institutions.

Board of Higher Education policies on keeping costs affordable encourage governing boards to submit any proposal that includes new fees for noninstructional purposes or significantly restructures existing fee programs for review by a student advisory committee and to a student referendum. Table B-2 in the Appendix provides information regarding student referenda on student fees. The table includes a listing of referenda conducted since fiscal year 1990 as well as those planned for spring 1995. No student referenda have been conducted during this time period at Governors State University or Sangamon State University. Referenda conducted during this period have involved both increases in existing fees as well as imposition of new fees to support additional student services. At the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, student referenda have been conducted to reaffirm continuation of certain student fees. In addition to student referenda, universities consult with student advisory boards and committees regarding increases in existing fees as well as new fees. While student referenda have been conducted prior to imposition of some fees, significant increases in student fees and new fees have been adopted without input from students through a campus referendum.

Community Colleges

The fiscal year 1995 weighted average tuition and fee rate for community colleges totaled $1,260 for full-time students, compared with $732 in fiscal year 1985, a 72.0 percent increase. Tuition rates vary by district and in fiscal year 1995 range from $810 for students enrolled in 30 credit hours at Illinois Eastern Community Colleges to $1,590 for students enrolled in 30 credit hours at Prairie State College. Between fiscal year 1985 and 1995, tuition increases have ranged from 27.0 percent at William Rainey Harper College to 236.8 percent at State Community College. Tuition and fee rates for fiscal years 1985, 1990, and 1993 through 1995 are presented by college district in Table B-3 of the Appendix.

As tuition has increased over time, the proportion of the instructional cost that is paid by tuition has remained fairly constant. As shown in Table 9, weighted average tuition and fees at Illinois community colleges represented 27.6 percent of full instructional costs in fiscal year 1985, compared with an estimated 28.0 percent for fiscal year 1994.

Table 9

TUITION AND FULL INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS
AT COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	FY1985	FY1994
Average Full Instructional Cost (Assumes 30 credit hours)	$2,652	$4,288
Average Annual Tuition	732	1,201
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Cost	27.6%	28.0%

Source: Board of Higher Education Records,
Illinois Community College Board Unit Cost Reports

Full instructional costs include direct and indirect instructional costs, chargeback costs, building and remodeling costs, and building depreciation. A comparison of tuition and fees with full instructional unit costs per credit hour for fiscal years 1985 and 1994 for each community college district is presented in Table B-4 of the Appendix.

Community colleges receive state grants, as well as student tuition revenues and local and federal tax revenue to support instructional and other operating costs. Table 10 shows operating revenue by source for Illinois community colleges. The operating revenues shown on this table include only those revenues deposited in the colleges' Education and Operations and Maintenance funds. State grants in fiscal year 1995 total $224.3 million, an increase of $64.0 million, or 39.9 percent, over fiscal year 1985. In contrast, tuition and fees revenues increased by $98.0 million, or 80.6 percent and local tax revenues increased by $192.6 million, or 101.2 percent, between fiscal years 1985 and 1995. Tuition and fee revenue has remained relatively constant in proportion to total operating revenues, representing an estimated one-quarter of total revenues in fiscal year 1995, compared to 24.3 percent in fiscal year 1985.

Private Institutions

Weighted average tuition and fees for private institutions in fiscal year 1995 total $11,723, compared to $5,748 in fiscal year 1985. Table B-5 in the Appendix shows annual tuition and fee rates for resident undergraduate students. The table includes a listing of 52 multi-purpose and 28 limited purpose private institutions and the annual tuition and fee rates assessed by each in fiscal years 1985, 1990, 1992, 1994 and 1995. Increases in tuition and fees for all of the private institutions for which information was reported, except one, exceeded increases in the Higher Education Price Index between fiscal years 1985 and 1995. Tuition and fees at ten institutions grew at a rate of at least three times that of inflation, with tuition and fees at 34 institutions increasing at a rate of at least double that of inflation between fiscal years 1985 and 1995.

State support is provided to private institutions through a variety of institutional grant programs, including the Financial Assistance Act, Health Services Education Grants, Cooperative Work Study Grants, Engineering Grants, and the Higher Education Cooperation Act. State support is provided for students attending private institutions through grants made pursuant to the Monetary Award Program, administered by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, to offset the annual cost of tuition and fees up to a maximum of $3,800. Approximately three-fourths of the state expenditures for nonpublic higher education are made through the Monetary Award Program. Estimated state expenditures in fiscal year 1995 for Illinois nonpublic higher education total $158.5 million and represent 8.7 percent of total state general funds appropriations for higher education operations and grants.

Summary

Between fiscal years 1985 and 1995, tuition and fees charged to students attending public universities, community colleges, and private institutions increased at rates greater that inflation. While increases in tuition adopted by public universities for fiscal year 1995 and 1996 are more closely tied to inflation than in the past, certain mandatory fees continue to escalate at rates much greater than inflation.

Tuition paid by students attending public universities has increased as a proportion of instructional costs, increasing by over 15 percentage points between fiscal year 1985 and fiscal year 1994. Tuition increases implemented by public university systems, coupled with increases in state general funds appropriations, will hold this proportion relatively constant in fiscal years 1994 and 1995. Tuition and fee rates paid by students attending community colleges as a proportion of instructional costs remained relatively stable between fiscal years 1985 and fiscal year 1994. Information regarding instructional costs for students attending private institutions is not available, thus preventing such an analysis on a statewide basis for these institutions.

Table 10

OPERATING REVENUE BY SOURCE FOR ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES FISCAL YEARS 1970 TO 1995

(in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	State Grants	State Grants As a % of Total	Tuition and Fees	Tuition and Fees As a % of Total	Local Tax Revenue	Local Taxes As a % of Total	Federal and Other Revenue	Federal and Other As a % of Total	Total Revenue
1985	$ 160,345.5	32.1	$ 121,640.3	24.3	$ 190,283.7	38.0	$ 27,927.0	5.6	$ 500,196.5
1990	206,044.0	30.7	157,671.1	23.5	270,794.0	40.3	37,659.2	5.6	672,168.3
1993	207,492.2	26.4	205,848.7	26.2	339,922.3	43.3	32,567.4	4.1	785,830.6
1994 *	214,873.1	26.0	216,694.1	26.2	360,449.7	43.7	33,544.4	4.1	825,561.3
1995 *	224,298.6	26.0	219,647.8	25.5	382,910.7	44.5	34,550.7	4.0	861,407.8
Dollar Change									
1985 – 1995	63,953.1		98,007.5		192,627.0		6,623.7		361,211.3
1990 – 1995	18,254.6		61,976.7		112,116.7		(3,108.5)		189,239.5
1994 – 1995	9,425.5		2,953.7		22,461.0		1,006.3		35,846.5
Percent Change									
1985 – 1995	39.9 %		80.6 %		101.2 %		23.7 %		72.2 %
1990 – 1995	8.9		39.3		41.4		(8.3)		28.2
1994 – 1995	4.4		1.4		6.2		3.0		4.3

* Estimated

Note: Table includes only those revenues deposited in Education and Operations and Maintenance Funds.

Source: Community College Audits, ICCB Data and Characteristics

Ability To Pay

Table 11 compares Illinois median household income with weighted average tuition and fees by sector for fiscal years 1985 and 1993. Median household income grew by 32.1 percent between 1985 and 1993. In contrast, weighted average tuition and fees increased by 93.0 percent at public universities, 51.4 percent at community colleges, and 82.4 percent at private institutions. When adjusted for inflation, Illinois median household income actually declined by 1.1 percent, while average tuition and fees increased by 44.4 percent at public universities, 13.3 percent at community colleges, and 36.5 percent at private institutions.

Table 11

ILLINOIS MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND AVERAGE TUITION AND FEES
FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1993

	FY1985	FY1993	Percent Increase
Illinois Median Household Income	$24,870	$32,857	32.1%
Weighted Average Tuition and Fees			
Public Universities	1,503	2,901	93.0
Community Colleges	732	1,108	51.4
Private Institutions	5,630	10,271	82.4

Source: Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports,
ISAC Data Book

Weighted average tuition and fees increased as a proportion of median household income between fiscal years 1985 and 1993. Weighted average tuition and fees at public universities represented 6.0 percent of median household income in fiscal year 1985, compared to 8.8 percent in fiscal year 1993. Average tuition and fees at community colleges grew to 3.3 percent of median household income in fiscal year 1993, up from 2.9 percent in fiscal year 1985. This proportion increased by almost nine percentage points for private institutions, with weighted mean tuition and fees representing 22.6 percent of median household income in fiscal year 1985 and 31.3 percent in fiscal year 1993. Increases in tuition and fees also outpaced the growth in costs incurred by families for housing and transportation, but stayed behind the growth in medical care costs as shown in Table 12.

Table 12

ILLINOIS MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME, TUITION AND FEES,
AND OTHER CONSUMER COSTS
1985 TO 1993

Illinois Median Household Income	32.1%
Housing Costs	9.0
Transportation	22.5
Medical Care	75.7
Weighted Mean Tuition and Fees (all Institutions)	73.2

Source: Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports
Consumer Price Index, ISAC Data Book

Tuition and fees between 1985 and 1993 increased at rates that exceeded growth in household income, as well as other consumer costs such as housing and transportation. As growth in tuition and fees continues to represent a greater proportion of household income, concern arises about the ability of students and their families to pay the costs related to attending a college or university.

Student Financial Aid

As the costs to attend an institution of higher education continue to increase at rates greater than inflation, it becomes increasingly important that assistance be available for students who do not have the financial resources to pay. Table 13 shows a distribution of financial assistance by type and sector for fiscal years 1985 through 1993. In fiscal year 1985, over 332,800 students received $686.0 million in financial assistance through grants, tuition waivers, loans, and/or employment. In fiscal year 1993, over 341,000 undergraduate students received $1,181.5 million, and increase of $495.5 million or 72.2 percent over fiscal year 1985. While student financial aid resources increased substantially during this period, the number of students served increased by only 2.5 percent. Grants represented 49.9 percent of all undergraduate financial assistance in fiscal year 1985 and 57.4 percent in fiscal year 1993.

Funding for student financial aid is provided from federal, state, institutional, and private sources. Table 14 shows the distribution of funding sources for undergraduate financial assistance for fiscal years 1985 and 1993. State and institutional resources devoted to student financial assistance programs more than doubled between fiscal years 1985 and 1993, while federal and other sources increased by 55.6 percent and 36.0 percent, respectively.

Table 14

SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1993

(dollars in millions)

	FY1985		FY1993	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Federal	$163.3	23.8%	$ 254.1	21.5%
State	134.8	19.7	272.5	23.1
Institutional	145.8	21.3	323.7	27.4
Other (e.g. Guaranteed Loans, Employer Support)	242.1	35.3	331.2	28.0
	$686.0	100.0%	$1,181.5	100.0%

Source: Financial Aid Surveys

Federal funding as a share of total funding for student financial aid programs declined from 23.8 percent in fiscal year 1985 to 21.5 percent in fiscal year 1993. Acceptance of proposals pending in Congress to reduce and/or eliminate funding for Pell Grants and other federal student financial aid programs would significantly reduce the amount of aid available from federal sources. Pell Grants provide financially needy, undergraduate students monetary grants to help defray college costs.

Table 13

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT AID BY SECTOR AND TYPE
FISCAL YEARS 1985 - 1993

(dollars in thousands)

	Public Universities				Community Colleges				Private Not-For-Profit			
	Grants	Waivers	Loans	Employment	Grants	Waivers	Loans	Employment	Grants	Waivers	Loans	Employment
FY1985	$ 98,441.9	$ 8,948.5	$ 99,086.1	$ 30,883.2	$ 63,806.6	$ 3,886.9	$ 41,374.3	$ 10,341.7	$ 180,168.1	$ 18,917.5	$ 105,221.7	$ 24,941.9
FY1986	113,418.3	9,881.4	99,576.5	32,905.1	71,250.1	4,124.8	41,100.8	10,479.0	199,981.7	21,952.3	108,835.5	27,127.5
FY1987	117,203.2	10,371.1	82,746.4	33,368.0	69,785.4	6,215.7	29,239.8	11,420.9	211,939.5	23,695.1	103,741.9	26,351.6
FY1988	120,332.6	13,123.5	80,987.8	30,109.2	71,296.6	6,816.4	23,138.1	11,153.1	227,167.3	27,253.0	116,871.6	27,314.7
FY1989	135,001.3	13,952.3	82,711.0	32,926.0	78,533.8	6,729.5	26,376.6	10,716.4	245,253.2	32,030.3	114,019.6	26,739.9
FY1990	156,010.4	14,807.6	89,668.5	37,243.0	91,302.8	7,714.5	25,367.1	11,614.1	264,723.3	35,717.2	120,835.1	27,396.9
FY1991	171,554.5	15,678.1	102,173.1	42,651.3	100,987.4	9,001.5	23,262.3	13,208.2	294,255.5	35,389.1	130,442.3	29,075.2
FY1992	189,413.7	16,957.2	119,862.1	43,696.0	117,316.9	9,976.2	26,623.2	13,712.7	316,800.0	40,589.8	155,021.4	31,750.7
FY1993	212,339.6	20,120.1	133,915.3	43,992.1	125,604.9	9,472.6	28,251.5	13,496.7	339,909.3	54,179.4	167,527.6	32,739.1
Percent Change 1985 - 1993	115.7 %	124.8 %	35.2 %	42.4 %	96.9 %	143.7 %	(31.7)%	30.5 %	88.7 %	186.4 %	59.2 %	31.3 %
Percent Change 1990 - 1993	36.1 %	35.9 %	49.3 %	18.1 %	37.6 %	22.8 %	11.4 %	16.2 %	28.4 %	51.7 %	38.6 %	19.5 %

Source: IBHE Financial Aid Survey

The state's largest financial assistance program, the Monetary Award Program (MAP), will provide grants to over 124,900 students in fiscal year 1995. The MAP provides grants of up to $3,800 or the total of tuition and fees, whichever is less, to needy students enrolled in undergraduate programs at public and private colleges and universities. Grants made in fiscal year 1995 will total $243.5 million. The mean award in fiscal year 1995 is $2,379 and represents 55.1 percent of mean tuition and fees. In addition to MAP, funds are made available through the federal Pell Grant program to help students pay educational costs, including living expenses, tuition, and fees. The mean Pell Grant in fiscal year 1995 is $1,497, and combined with the average MAP award will offset an estimated 50.1 percent of average college costs (including tuition, fees, room and board, travel, and books.)

Table 15 illustrates the changes in the purchasing power of student financial aid as costs escalated during the 1990's. It shows the financial assistance available in fiscal years 1990 and 1995 from the federal Pell Grant program and the state Monetary Award Program for a student from a four-person family with an income equivalent to the median Illinois household income. The table shows the aid available to the student to attend a community college, public university, or private institution. In fiscal year 1990, the student's Pell Grant and MAP covered 70.8 percent of tuition and fee costs at a public university, compared to 53.6 percent in fiscal year 1995. If attending a community college the student would have received no aid from these two programs in fiscal year 1990, but would be eligible for assistance representing over 30 percent of tuition and fees in fiscal year 1995. The combined Pell Grant and MAP award for a student attending a private institution would have paid for 42.7 percent of tuition and fees in fiscal year 1990 and for 34.1 percent in fiscal year 1995. Regardless of the institution chosen in either fiscal year 1990 or fiscal year 1995, the student would need to pay the remaining tuition and fee costs, as well as other costs related to attendance (e.g., books, transportation, room and board) from personal resources, employment, loans, and/or institutional assistance.

While resources for student financial aid programs increased between fiscal years 1985 and 1993, they failed to keep pace with growth in tuition and fees. For a four-person family earning the Illinois median household income, the purchasing power of financial aid decreased for students choosing to attend public universities and private institutions.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Board of Higher Education Committee to Study Affordability identified new goals and policies directed at keeping the costs of higher education affordable and assisting needy students. The new goals and policies place an emphasis on the student. Tuition and fee decisions made by colleges and universities directly affect the student and the student's access to an institution of higher education. Further, the affordability of a college education depends on institutions' ability to control operational costs as well as students' and families' ability to pay. Institutions should continue and expand efforts to use resources effectively, improve productivity, and enhance the quality of education programs and services.

College and university governing boards must consider multiple factors when implementing tuition and fee increases such as costs to students, the student and the student's family's ability to pay, and the availability of financial assistance to offset costs for certain students. The Board of Higher Education's policies call for colleges and universities to develop and annually update four-year plans for tuition and fees. The policies also call for governing boards to make these decisions in the fall prior to their implementation in order to enable students and their families more time to plan for paying for their costs for a higher education and allow the Board of Higher Education to consider the rates in development of the following fiscal year budget recommendations.

Table 15

MONETARY AWARD PROGRAM GRANT AND PELL GRANT ELIGIBILITY

	Public Universities		Community Colleges		Private Institutions	
	FY1990	FY1995	FY1990	FY1995	FY1990	FY1995
Tuition and Fees	$ 2,330	$ 3,356	$ 925	$ 1,260	$ 8,193	$ 11,448
Pell Grant	-0-	400	-0-	400	-0-	400
Monetary Award Program (MAP) Grant	1,650	1,400	-0-	-0-	3,500	3,500
Pell and MAP	1,650	1,800	-0-	400	3,500	3,900
Pell and MAP as % of Tuition and Fees	70.8 %	53.6 %	-0-	31.7 %	42.7 %	34.1 %
Tuition and Fees Minus Pell and MAP	680	1,556	925	860	4,693	7,548
Household Income	29,524	32,857	29,524	32,857	29,524	32,857

Note: Above represents eligibility for dependent students from four-person households.

Source: Illinois Student Assistance Commission

In response to the recommendations of the Committee to Study Affordability, this report has provided analysis of trends in tuition and fees, instructional costs, and state support as well as selected measures of students' ability to pay. This information should serve as a context for institutions and their governing boards in making decisions about fiscal year 1997 tuition and fee amounts and in developing four-year plans for tuition and fees.

This report shows that students were faced with significant tuition and fee increases between fiscal years 1985 and 1995. During this time period, tuition and fees increased in all sectors of higher education at rates that exceeded inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index and increases in household income. Substantial increases in state and federal student financial aid programs were not sufficient to offset these increases for financially needy students.

Mandatory fees at public universities have escalated at rates exceeding inflation and now represent a very significant component of the cost of attending a public university. It is further recommended that governing boards and institutions review current activities supported with student fee revenue and establish priorities within these activities in order to identify activities to be reduced, consolidated, or eliminated. Significant increases in mandatory fees should not continue to be implemented without full consideration of their implication on a student's and family's ability to pay and on the limited resources for student financial assistance.

APPENDIX A
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION
GOALS AND POLICIES ON STUDENT AFFORDABILITY

The following goals and policies on Enhancing Academic Programs and Lowering College Costs, Assisting Needy Students, and Keeping Costs Affordable were adopted by the Board of Higher Education on November 9, 1994.

Goals

1. Colleges, universities, and their governing boards, the Board of Higher Education, and other higher education agencies should place high priority on making college affordable in decisions about resource allocations, academic preparation, academic progress, financial aid, tuition and fees, and other areas affecting access and choice.

2. The affordability of a college education depends on institutions' ability to control operational costs as well as students' and families' ability to pay. Institutions should continue and expand efforts to use resources effectively, improve productivity, and enhance the quality of educational programs and services.

3. College affordability is inextricably linked to academic preparation and college academic progress. Active cooperation and coordination across educational levels should be undertaken to ensure that students are academically prepared for college and can complete their college educations in an efficient manner.

4. The lack of financial resources should not be a barrier to higher education. State financial aid should be need-based and student-focused, and should recognize the wide variety of student educational goals and the diversity of educational programs and institutions available to students.

5. A college education should be affordable and accessible to all students. In order to maintain the affordability of a college education, students and their families should not be asked to assume a greater share of educational costs than they are now paying. Colleges and universities should make every effort to control increases in tuition and fee rates and other student costs and should establish multi-year plans that identify expected tuition and fee rate objectives.

Enhancing Academic Progress and Lowering College Costs

1. Colleges, universities, and their governing boards and the Board of Higher Education, working with schools and other education agencies, should ensure that students and their families are aware that pursuing strong academic preparation and participating in accelerated programs in high school can reduce college costs, while poor preparation often results in greater expenditure of students' time and financial resources.

2. Schools should ensure that students are informed of the high school coursework that is required for college admission. High schools should disseminate to students and their families information about the success of their graduates in college.

3. Education at all levels should expand opportunities for high school students to improve their academic preparation and, if appropriate, to enroll in courses for college credit while in high school.

4. The Board of Higher Education shall work with other education agencies to identify any rules, regulations, or other barriers that inhibit students from taking courses for college credit while in high school.

5. High schools, colleges, and universities should ensure that high school and entering college students and their families are aware of the need to plan, both academically and financially, to meet the total educational costs of their college educations. Colleges and universities should provide planning materials and develop computerized scheduling and curriculum monitoring systems to aid students in planning their academic programs over a multi-year period.

6. Each college and university should inform a potential student about his or her likelihood of success and the programs and services available. Students and their families should be advised about the importance of making appropriate choices among institutions and programs.

7. Colleges and universities should eliminate barriers to timely degree completion and make improvements in academic calendars, curriculum requirements, and course scheduling and sequencing, as needed, to facilitate timely degree completion. Institutions should seek to accommodate student changes in academic programs so that students changing majors, particularly in their freshmen and sophomore years, can complete their majors without prolonging their time-to-degree.

8. Colleges and universities should provide opportunities for students to accelerate degree completion, publicize these opportunities, and facilitate the efforts of students who seek to take advantage of them. Colleges and universities should establish programs that permit students to complete a baccalaureate program in less than four years.

9. College and university efforts to accelerate degree completion should address the needs of African-American and Hispanic, adult, and place-bound students, and any other student groups that historically have taken longer to complete their undergraduate degrees. Colleges and universities should also facilitate the academic progress of students enrolled in remedial programs and cooperatively develop programs for students enrolled in remedial programs at community colleges who intend to transfer to a four-year institution to complete their baccalaureate degrees.

10. The Illinois Board of Higher Education shall monitor, evaluate, and periodically report the results of efforts to improve precollegiate preparation and college academic progress. The Board should also make budget recommendations to further enhance precollege preparation and college academic progress.

Assisting Needy Students

1. State financial aid should be distributed to students on the basis of financial need.

2. The Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall review programs that are not based on financial need to determine whether the purpose of these programs has been achieved, develop alternative means for achieving these purposes, and reallocate funds to need-based programs.

3. The Board of Higher Education, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, and colleges, universities, and their governing boards should make every effort to ensure that all potential students, particularly minority and low income students and their families, receive information about the availability of financial aid.

4. Students and their families should be encouraged to plan ahead to pay for their college educations. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission and colleges and universities should present

information to students and their families about their expected contributions and projected Pell and Monetary Award Program awards based on financial profiles.

5. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission and colleges and universities should simplify the application and need evaluation processes and coordinate the administration of state student financial aid programs with federal, institutional, and private programs.

6. The Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall monitor the impact of federal programs and institutional grant programs upon state programs and advocate changes in federal programs when they affect the administration or distribution of state student financial aid.

7. Colleges and universities are encouraged to use institutional grants to promote retention of first and second year students and to reduce dependence upon loans, particularly for students who are academically at risk. The Illinois Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission shall examine the feasibility and impact of reallocating student financial aid resources to provide larger grants to first and second year students to promote retention and reduce loan burdens.

8. Colleges and universities should evaluate all admission and operations procedures to ensure that such procedures do not impose unnecessary financial hardship nor discourage access for the neediest students.

9. An Illinois resident, enrolled at least half time and attending an Illinois college or university, should be eligible to receive a Monetary Award. Students at proprietary institutions that grant degrees should be eligible for a Monetary Award.

10. The Monetary Award Program should support tuition and fee costs. Aid should be awarded according to student need and resources. Students should be eligible for a Monetary Award for five years of full-time or 10 years of half-time study.

11. The Monetary Award Program maximum award should increase annually at a rate that is consistent with reasonable increases in student tuition and fees. In making its annual recommendations for the maximum award, the Board of Higher Education should consider public and private tuition and fee increases, trends in instructional costs, and factors associated with students' ability to pay.

12. Application deadlines established for the Monetary Award Program should seek to facilitate student access.

13. The Board of Higher Education and the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, with the assistance of colleges and universities, shall use various means to evaluate the benefits and program costs of providing aid to students enrolled less than half-time.

Keeping Costs Affordable

1. Governing boards, colleges, and universities should develop, and annually update, four-year plans for tuition and fees. In developing these plans, institutions should consider multiple factors such as students' ability to pay, inflationary indicators, instructional costs, and institutional resource needs. Planned changes in tuition and fees should be announced and published a year in advance of implementation so that students and families have time to prepare to meet increased costs.

2. Governing boards for public institutions should include tuition rate changes and the resulting revenue changes in their annual state budget requests to the Board of Higher Education.

Fee increases should also be reported with the budget request so that they may be considered in developing recommendations for student financial aid programs.

3. Governing boards should not create any new fees to finance instructional activities and should consult with students when increasing noninstructional fees. Governing boards should submit any proposal that includes new fees for noninstructional purposes or significantly restructures existing fee programs for review by a student advisory committee and to a student referendum. Colleges and universities should make every effort to ensure that a sufficient number of students participate in any referendum concerning new fees or restructured fee programs so that the vote accurately reflects student opinion. Institutions should not shift costs from General Revenue funds, tuition, and other revenue sources to student fees.

4. Governing boards should examine how institutions can reduce reliance upon fees as a revenue source. The Board of Higher Education, working with colleges and universities and governing boards, should examine the nature and scope of student fees and consider alternative methods of maximizing benefits and reducing fee costs.

5. The Board of Higher Education, in consultation with the Illinois Student Assistance Commission and colleges and universities, shall examine the utility and feasibility of collecting additional information to support decisions on tuition and fees and student financial aid, including information on family income of students attending colleges and universities and costs of instruction at all types of institutions.

6. The Board of Higher Education shall annually publish and distribute to Illinois colleges, universities, and governing boards a report on college affordability. This report should present analyses of trends in tuition and fees, students' ability to pay, instructional costs, state support, and other information relevant to the setting of tuition and fee rates.

APPENDIX B
LIST OF TABLES

Table B-1: Tuition as a Percent of Instructional Costs at Illinois Public Universities, Undergraduate Level, 1984-85 to 1995-96.

Table B-2: Illinois Public Universities, Student Referenda Regarding Student Fees.

Table B-3: Illinois Community Colleges, Annual Full-Time In-District Tuition and Fees, FY1985-FY1995.

Table B-4: Illinois Community Colleges, Comparison of FY1985 and FY1994 Student Tuition and Fees with Full Instructional Unit Cost.

Table B-5: Illinois Private Colleges and Universities, Annual Full-Time Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees, FY1985-FY1995.

Table B-1

TUITION AS A PERCENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS AT ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL
1984-85 TO 1995-96 *

System	1984-85	1989-90	1991-92	1993-94	Estimated 1994-95	BHE 1995-96
Board of Governors						
Undergraduate Instructional Costs per FTE Student**	$3,577	$4,860	$4,594	$4,981	$5,322	$5,555
Tuition - Full-time Resident	991	1,585	1,670	1,848	1,902	1,968
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Costs	27.7 %	32.6 %	36.4 %	37.1 %	35.7 %	35.4 %
Board of Regents						
Undergraduate Instructional Costs per FTE Student**	$3,246	$4,001	$4,110	$4,865	$5,259	$5,364
Tuition - Full-time Resident	994	1,708	1,792	2,463	2,587	2,678
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Costs	30.6 %	42.7 %	43.6 %	50.6 %	49.2 %	49.9 %
Southern Illinois University						
Undergraduate Instructional Costs per FTE Student**	$3,582	$4,495	$4,393	$5,149	$5,290	$5,530
Tuition - Full-time Resident	949	1,530	1,605	2,083	2,145	2,219
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Costs	26.5 %	34.0 %	36.5 %	40.5 %	40.5 %	40.1 %
University of Illinois						
Undergraduate Instructional Costs per FTE Student**	$3,728	$4,641	$4,544	$4,836	$5,067	$5,243
Tuition - Full-time Resident	1,380	2,198	2,306	2,665	2,893	3,057
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Costs	37.0 %	47.4 %	50.7 %	55.1 %	57.1 %	58.3 %
All Public Universities						
Undergraduate Instructional Costs per FTE Student**	$3,538	$4,488	$4,411	$4,935	$5,217	$5,401
Tuition - Full-time Resident	1,109	1,796	1,886	2,308	2,439	2,546
Tuition as Percent of Instructional Costs	31.3 %	40.0 %	42.8 %	46.8 %	46.8 %	47.1 %

* Estimates for 1994-95 and 1995-1996 are based on the FY1994 Discipline Cost Study, FY1995 appropriations, and FY96 BHE Recommendations.

** Costs for 1985-86 through 1993-94 are weighted by actual annual credit hours; 1994-95 and 1995-96 are weighted by 1993-94 credit hours and projected FTE enrollments.

Sources: BHE Records and Discipline Cost Study

Table B – 2

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
STUDENT REFERENDA REGARDING STUDENT FEES

System \ Institution	Date Referendum Conducted	Proposition Question	Amount of New Fee or Fee Increase Per Semester	Number of Students Eligible to Vote	Number of Students Voting		Date Fee Imposed
					Yes	No	
Board of Governors							
Chicago State University	March 1992	Construct Student Center/Dormitories	$75.00	8,445	1,240	583	Fall 1993
	April 1995	Student Health Fee	10.00	10,109			
Eastern Illinois University	November 1989	Construct Student Recreation Center	55.00	10,422	416	398	Fall 1991
	April 1993	Computer Technology Updates	10.00	9,960	875	614	Fall 1993
	November 1994	Student Legal Services Fee Increase	0.50	10,539	444	430	Fall 1995
Governors State University			—None Reported—				
Northeastern Illinois University	April 1995	Technology Enhancements	20.00	10,228			
Western Illinois University	March 1993	Computer Fee	35.00	10,175	778	314	Fall 1993
	April 1995	Recreation Center	65.00	9,025			
Board of Regents							
Illinois State University	February 1990	Recreation Center	35.00	20,917	1,054	1,463	Not Implemented
	February 1990	Illinois Student Association Membership	1.00	20,917	1,112	1,307	Not Implemented
	November 1990	Recreation Center	40.00	22,310	1,689	3,342	Not Implemented
	April 1995	Campus Facilities Enhancement	70.00	17,960	682	768	To Be Determined
Northern Illinois University	Spring 1989	Security Telephones (assessed one semester only)	4.05	21,121	—passed—		Fall 1989
	January 1990	Martin Luther King Statute	1.00	21,102	111	166	Not Implemented
	Spring 1991	Illinois Student Association Membership	1.00	21,305	132	66	Fall 1991
	December 1992	Student Radio Station Antenna (assessed one semester only)	3.12	22,012	—passed—		Fall 1993
	December 1992	Illinois Student Association Membership	1.00	22,012	—failed—		Fee Rescinded
Sangamon State University			—None Reported—				
Southern Illinois University							
Carbondale	April 1992	Illinois Student Association (continuation)	1.00	21,127	790	261	Fall 1990
	April 1993	Mass Transit System	20.00	21,014	2,204	806	Fall 1995*
	February 1994	Athletic Fee	40.00 **	19,930	1,152	1,557	Not Implemented
	April 1995	Athletic Fee	15.00 ***	19,284	140	314	Fall 1995*
	April 1995	United States Student Association	0.30	15,050	872	486	Fall 1995*

Table B – 2

ILLINOIS PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
STUDENT REFERENDA REGARDING STUDENT FEES

System \ Institution	Date Referendum Conducted	Proposition Question	Amount of New Fee or Fee Increase Per Semester	Number of Students Eligible to Vote	Number of Students Voting		Date Fee Imposed
					Yes	No	
Southern Illinois University (continued)							
Edwardsville	May 1990	Construct Student Health and Fitness Center	15.00 ****	10,414	578	499	Summer 1991
	May 1991	Illinois Student Association Membership	1.00	10,522	428	325	Not Implemented
	April 1994	Mass transit access	Not Specified	10,612	252	481	Not Implemented
University of Illinois							
Chicago	1989	Student access to computing	$18.00	15,945	168	388	Not Implemented
	1989	Emergency Loan Fund for financial aid students	1.00	15,945	360	197	Not Implemented
	1990	Illinois Student Association Fee (2 years)	1.00	16,465	879	295	Fall 1990
	1992	Illinois Student Association Fee (2 years)	1.00	16,263	479	344	Fall 1992
	1994	Purchase two shuttle buses	15.00	16,206	341	432	Not Implemented
	1995	Student-to-student financial aid (4 years)	2.00	16,206	451	385	Not Implemented
Urbana – Champaign	Spring 1990	Students for Equal Access to Learning (reaffirm)	4.00	35,032	2,263	603	Continuing
	Spring 1990	Student Organization Resource Fee	1.00	35,032	1,872	1,035	Continuing
	Spring 1990	Campus Parking and Transportation Plan	13.00	35,032	2,668	368	Summer 1990
	Spring 1991	Student Organization Resource Fee	5.00	35,766	2,454	567	Continuing
	Fall 1991	Career Services Center	6.00	36,139	775	675	Fall 1992
	Spring 1992	Illinois Student Association Fee	1.00	36,139	2,288	2,190	Not Implemented
	Fall 1992	Krannert Center for the Performing Arts	5.00	35,857	2,104	199	Spring 1993
	Spring 1993	Mass Transit District Fee	5.00	35,857	1,373	644	Spring 1993
	Spring 1993	Student Government Association Fee (reaffirm)	1.00	35,857	1,168	828	Continuing
	Spring 1994	Students for Equal Access to Learning (reaffirm)	4.00	36,440	2,666	748	Continuing
	Spring 1995	Student Organization Resource Fee (continuation)	5.00	36,191	2,862	485	Continuing

* Proposed for consideration by Board of Trustees.

** For implementation over three years – $10.00 (first year), $10.00 (second year), $20.00 (third year).

*** For implementation over two years – $8.00 (first year), $7.00 (second year).

**** Per quarter assessment.

Table B-3

ANNUAL FULL-TIME IN-DISTRICT TUITION AND FEES*
AT ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FY1985-FY1995

	FY1985	FY1990	FY1992	FY1994	FY1995	Percent Change FY1985-FY1995	Percent Change FY1990-FY1995
Belleville	$ 690	900	$ 900	$ 1,050	$ 1,140	65.2 %	26.7 %
Black Hawk	899	1,230	1,380	1,500	1,560	73.5	26.8
Chicago	642	872	1,077	1,175	1,235	92.4	41.6
Danville	807	939	1,011	1,050	1,080	33.8	15.0
Dupage	744	885	945	1,080	1,125	51.2	27.1
Elgin	765	930	1,050	1,140	1,185	54.9	27.4
Harper	886	978	945	1,125	1,125	27.0	15.0
Heartland	—	—	960	1,020	1,020	—	—
Highland	542	710	750	1,050	1,140	110.3	60.6
Illinois Central	653	914	1,034	1,274	1,274	95.0	39.3
Illinois Eastern	330	570	720	810	810	145.5	42.1
Illinois Valley	390	510	780	960	1,088	178.8	113.2
Joliet	600	750	960	1,080	1,170	95.0	56.0
Kankakee	595	825	930	1,140	1,140	91.6	38.2
Kaskaskia	651	810	895	1,045	1,013	55.5	25.0
Kishwaukee	705	900	915	1,103	1,133	60.6	25.8
Lake County	695	873	993	1,181	1,320	89.9	51.2
Lake Land	813	1,050	1,170	1,320	1,320	62.4	25.7
Lewis & Clark	617	829	939	1,035	1,035	67.7	24.8
Lincoln Land	690	923	983	1,103	1,103	59.8	19.4
Logan	540	630	705	765	855	58.3	35.7
McHenry	756	906	996	1,056	1,124	48.7	24.1
Moraine Valley	767	1,170	1,170	1,230	1,230	60.4	5.1
Morton	586	930	1,080	1,320	1,320	125.3	41.9
Oakton	570	601	638	938	998	75.0	66.0
Parkland	720	975	990	1,170	1,290	79.2	32.3
Prairie State	810	1,230	1,230	1,500	1,590	96.3	29.3
Rend Lake	540	690	750	840	900	66.7	30.4
Richland	737	780	879	1,125	1,185	60.8	51.9
Rock Valley	795	795	975	1,125	1,125	41.5	41.5
Sandburg	664	855	1,110	1,350	1,470	121.4	71.9
Sauk Valley	810	870	870	1,200	1,200	48.1	37.9
Shawnee	438	736	738	900	900	105.5	22.3
South Suburban	759	1,020	1,230	1,365	1,440	89.7	41.2
Southeastern	510	630	630	750	810	58.8	28.6
Spoon River	810	930	1,050	1,170	1,320	63.0	41.9
State Comm. College	307	672	704	734	1,034	236.8	53.9
Triton	750	1,158	1,140	1,140	1,335	78.0	15.3
Waubonsee	810	900	1,155	1,215	1,215	50.0	35.0
Wood	780	990	1,050	1,320	1,470	88.5	48.5

* Based on 30 hours.

Source: IBHE Data Book on Higher Education

Table B-4

TUITION AND FEES AND INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS
AT ILLINOIS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1994

	FY1985 Full Instructional Unit Cost	FY1985 Tuition and Fees per Credit Hour	FY1994 Full Instructional Unit Cost	FY1994 Tuition and Fees per Credit Hour	FY1985 Tuition and Fees as a % of Instructional Costs	FY1994 Tuition and Fees as a % of Instructional Costs
Belleville	$ 85.27	$ 23.00	$ 124.00	$ 35.00	27.0 %	28.2 %
Black Hawk	87.56	29.97	144.35	50.00	34.2	34.6
Chicago	71.38	21.40	123.09	39.17	30.0	31.8
Danville	95.15	26.90	158.46	35.00	28.3	22.1
DuPage	91.25	24.80	139.42	36.00	27.2	25.8
Elgin	110.38	25.50	151.96	38.00	23.1	25.0
Harper	98.06	29.53	183.75	37.50	30.1	20.4
Highland	96.38	18.07	150.30	35.00	18.7	23.3
Illinois Central	102.92	21.77	161.29	42.47	21.1	26.3
Illinois Eastern	63.31	11.00	100.45	27.00	17.4	26.9
Illinois Valley	86.54	13.00	133.08	32.00	15.0	24.0
Joliet	103.35	20.00	169.09	36.00	19.4	21.3
Kankakee	81.73	19.83	108.75	38.00	24.3	34.9
Kaskaskia	93.17	21.70	125.52	34.83	23.3	27.8
Kishwaukee	92.42	23.50	147.36	36.77	25.4	25.0
Lake County	109.78	23.17	188.56	39.37	21.1	20.9
Lake Land	90.69	27.10	135.45	44.00	29.9	32.5
Lewis and Clark	94.30	20.57	130.42	34.50	21.8	26.5
Lincoln Land	103.58	23.00	135.00	36.77	22.2	27.2
Logan	96.88	18.00	132.54	25.50	18.6	19.2
McHenry	93.84	25.20	151.51	35.20	26.9	23.2
Moraine Valley	92.07	25.57	163.04	41.00	27.8	25.1
Morton	107.62	19.53	168.89	44.00	18.2	26.1
Oakton	112.99	19.00	137.23	31.27	16.8	22.8
Parkland	93.44	24.00	170.06	39.00	25.7	22.9
Prairie State	114.38	27.00	154.98	50.00	23.6	32.3
Rend Lake	96.42	18.00	123.02	28.00	18.7	22.8
Richland	111.86	24.57	137.29	37.50	22.0	27.3
Rock Valley	96.69	26.50	158.54	37.50	27.4	23.7
Sandburg	90.53	22.13	134.07	45.00	24.4	33.6
Sauk Valley	107.60	27.00	164.97	40.00	25.1	24.2
Shawnee	90.82	14.60	140.99	30.00	16.1	21.3
South Suburban	88.83	25.30	165.70	45.50	28.5	27.5
Southeastern	92.48	17.00	129.01	25.00	18.4	19.4
Spoon River	110.80	27.00	133.06	39.00	24.4	29.3
State Comm. College	143.45	10.23	n/a	24.47	7.1	—
Triton	103.24	25.00	169.19	38.00	24.2	22.5
Waubonsee	97.20	27.00	163.42	40.50	27.8	24.8
Wood	101.98	26.00	167.43	44.00	25.5	26.3

n/a: data not available

Sources: ICCB Tuition and Fee Rates, FY1985 AND FY1994 Unit Cost Study Reports

Table B-5

UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES FOR ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENTS
AT ILLINOIS PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1985 THROUGH 1995

	FY1985	FY1990	FY1992	FY1994	FY1995 *	Percent Change FY1985-FY1995	Percent Change FY1990-FY1995
Private Multiple Purpose							
American Islamic College	$ 2,600	$ 2,880	—	$ 2,930	—	—	—
Augustana College	5,655	8,799	$ 11,175	12,942	$ 13,446	137.8 %	52.8 %
Aurora University	4,725	7,500	8,730	9,700	—	—	—
Barat College	5,050	7,020	8,640	9,690	10,560	109.1	50.4
Blackburn College	4,190	7,110	7,750	7,820	6,500	55.1	(8.6)
Bradley University	5,760	8,024	9,098	10,360	10,870	88.7	35.5
College of St. Francis	4,212	6,702	7,982	9,100	9,900	135.0	47.7
Columbia College	2,236	5,520	6,269	6,928	7,310	226.9	32.4
Concordia College	3,405	5,984	7,248	—	9,216	170.7	54.0
DePaul University	4,950	8,094	9,342	10,590	11,184	125.9	38.2
East-West University	3,340	4,845	5,365	6,185	6,185	85.2	27.7
Elmhurst College	4,780	7,166	8,460	9,676	10,252	114.5	43.1
Eureka College	4,175	7,775	9,425	11,105	11,780	182.2	51.5
Greenville College	4,500	7,163	8,740	9,910	10,310	129.1	43.9
Illinois Benedictine College	5,041	7,720	8,980	9,950	10,500	108.3	36.0
Illinois College	3,600	5,500	6,600	7,550	8,050	123.6	46.4
Illinois Institute of Technology	7,050	10,140	12,690	13,750	14,550	106.4	43.5
Illinios Wesleyan University	6,275	9,100	11,015	13,395	14,400	129.5	58.2
Judson College	5,595	7,040	8,090	8,884	9,814	75.4	39.4
Kendall College	4,340	6,066	7,005	7,800	8,346	92.3	37.6
Knox College	7,440	10,746	12,765	14,955	15,747	111.7	46.5
Lake Forest College	8,397	12,595	13,895	16,175	17,110	103.8	35.8
Lewis University	4,750	7,014	8,502	10,112	10,560	122.3	50.6
Lincoln College	4,900	6,410	7,455	8,160	8,860	80.8	38.2
Loyola University	5,627	7,710	9,270	10,470	11,500	104.4	49.2
MacCormac College	3,450	5,400	5,925	6,300	6,750	95.7	25.0
MacMurray College	5,200	7,200	8,150	9,160	9,620	85.0	33.6
McKendree College	4,010	5,778	6,746	7,450	7,815	94.9	35.3
Millikin University	5,580	8,421	9,990	11,240	11,910	113.4	41.4
Monmouth College	6,855	10,635	12,450	12,900	13,100	91.1	23.2
Montay College	—	3,900	5,580	5,630	5,630	—	44.4
NAES College	2,700	3,455	4,520	—	—	—	—
National-Lewis University	4,545	6,525	7,650	9,090	9,540	109.9	46.2
North Central College	5,664	8,361	9,960	11,286	11,380	100.9	36.1
North Park College	5,951	9,100	10,665	11,990	12,580	111.4	38.2
Northwestern University	9,615	12,996	14,370	15,804	16,404	70.6	26.2
Olivet Nazarene College	3,824	5,548	6,476	7,836	8,736	128.5	57.5
Parks College	3,710	7,920	6,800	8,460	9,140	146.4	15.4
Principia College	6,597	10,338	11,310	12,573	13,062	98.0	26.3
Quincy College	4,906	7,000	8,604	9,532	10,310	110.2	47.3
Rockford College	5,551	8,070	9,400	11,500	12,400	123.4	53.7
Roosevelt University	4,647	6,810	7,920	6,984	7,320	57.5	7.5
Rosary College	5,200	7,700	9,226	10,500	10,950	110.6	42.2
Saint Augustine College	2,988	3,260	4,000	4,400	4,640	55.3	42.3
Saint Xavier College	4,870	7,480	8,840	10,340	10,970	125.3	46.7
Shimer College	4,400	8,720	9,630	11,200	12,100	175.0	38.8
Spertus College of Judaica	2,655	4,215	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield College in Illinois	3,080	—	4,930	5,590	5,600	81.8	—
Trinity College	5,313	7,300	8,460	9,600	10,460	96.9	43.3
Trinity Christian College	4,670	6,540	8,250	9,460	10,200	118.4	56.0
University of Chicago	9,072	14,025	16,212	18,207	19,236	112.0	37.2
Wheaton College	5,916	8,350	9,548	10,640	11,480	94.1	37.5

Table B-5 (continued)

UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES FOR ANNUAL FULL-TIME RESIDENTS
AT ILLINOIS PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1985 THROUGH 1995

	FY1985	FY1990	FY1992	FY1994	FY1995 *	Percent Change FY1985-FY1995	Percent Change FY1990-FY1995
Private, Limited Purpose							
American Conser. of Music	$ 3,110	$ 6,000	$ 6,800	$ 11,000	$ 11,000	253.7 %	83.3 %
Blessing-Rieman Coll. of Nur.	—	6,000	6,900	7,850	8,200	—	36.7
Brisk Rabbinical College	2,100	2,100	2,500	3,100	—	—	—
Chicago Medical School	5,157	10,000	11,810	13,780	13,500	161.8	35.0
Chi. Nat. Coll. of Naprapathy	—	5,060	—	—	—	—	—
Christian Life College	—	1,320	845	1,920	1,960	—	48.5
Hebrew Theological Seminary	1,760	4,020	5,070	7,320	8,670	392.6	115.7
Illinois College of Optometry	8,249	13,883	—	—	19,072	131.2	37.4
Il. Missionary Baptist Inst.	360	420	420	420	550	52.8	31.0
Industrial Engineering College	2,430	3,940	4,420	—	3,675	51.2	(6.7)
Lakeview College of Nursing	—	—	5,325	5,628	6,122	—	—
Lexington Institute	1,050	3,300	4,000	4,800	5,200	395.2	57.6
Lincoln Christian College	2,900	3,366	3,820	4,304	4,660	60.7	38.4
Mennonite College of Nursing	4,659	6,159	6,850	7,560	7,938	70.4	28.9
Moody Bible Institute	592	606	752	838	1,209	104.2	99.5
Morrison Inst. of Technology	2,320	3,280	4,600	6,520	6,520	181.0	98.8
National Coll. of Chiropractic	—	6,860	7,888	8,360	8,860	—	29.2
Robert Morris College	4,230	8,360	9,800	8,100	8,850	109.2	5.9
Rush University	5,466	6,870	7,800	8,940	9,390	71.8	36.7
Saint Anthony Coll. of Nursing	—	—	5,840	6,400	6,400	—	—
Saint Francis Medical Center	—	4,650	5,150	6,343	6,343	—	36.4
Saint John's College	—	—	3,564	6,010	6,188	—	—
Saint Joseph School of Nursing	—	5,220	5,860	7,460	7,924	—	51.8
School of Art Institute	6,350	9,300	11,550	13,380	14,430	127.2	55.2
Telshe Yeshiva	—	5,600	6,800	7,300	5,000	—	(10.7)
Trinity School of Nursing	—	—	—	3,425	4,184	—	—
Vandercook College of Music	4,140	7,545	8,400	8,980	9,200	122.2	21.9
West Suburban Hospital School of Nursing	3,385	6,854	8,318	9,596	10,436	208.3	52.3

* Preliminary Data.

Source: IBHE Data Book on Higher Education